

AMERICAN IS BEST SOLDIER IN WORLD

Mrs. John A. Logan Touches
Up the Army and National Guard.

THE CLASH IN CALIFORNIA

SOME PROBLEMS THAT MUST BE SOLVED BY LEGISLATION.

Washington, Nov. 6.—It is unfortunate that the friction should have been the result of the encampment of the National Guard and Regulars together the past summer, especially on the Pacific slope. The causes are undefinable, but principally were from the discipline of the National Guard to conform to discipline and do the real drudgery of a camp.

In California the feeling between the Regulars and the National Guard reached an acute stage. At a recent gathering resolutions were suggested to repeal the law in regard to annual encampments of this character. Luckily it was subsequently withdrawn, but the feeling has not changed.

General Chaffee, retired officer of the army, made a speech in which he uttered some very astounding sentiments touching upon the approaching necessity of having conscription in this country.

Anyone who has paid any attention to the matter of recruits, and the difficulties which confront recruiting officers in securing desirable men, realizes they have greatly increased and there are fewer enlistments in the army today than at any time in the history of the government since the civil war.

It shows, in the first place, that our ratio of native population is very much depleted by the enormous number of foreigners who have monopolized the opportunities in the United States, but who naturally do not feel the same devotion and patriotism to our country as did the natives of other days.

Ahead of His Time.

In speaking of this matter a few days ago, another officer said "he thought that General Chaffee was in advance of his time, and that a much better system might be adopted whereby the boys might be educated by the government for the service, and as a compensation for their education, serve five to seven years in the army, and then be young enough to enter into civil life as they desired. This would insure the government a reserve that would be available for any emergency."

Legislation that would authorize such a plan may become necessary to make the army of the United States as efficient as it should be, because of the fact that the population is so cosmopolitan. Coming generations may not be as patriotic as the generations of the past.

The probabilities are that many of the desertions and difficulties with which the officers of the army have to contend also arise from the proximity of almost all of our army posts to large cities, making it nearly impossible to maintain discipline on account of the frequent visits of the soldiers to the cities, where they are immediately surrounded by all kinds of temptations.

Mercurial agents are ever on the alert for men who receive salaries at stated times, and the very fact that soldiers have money to spend exposes them to the temptations of the part of men of vicious character, who organize all kinds of devices to beguile men into temptations.

Great effort has been made to destroy the liquor traffic among soldiers, but probably there never will come a time when it can be altogether destroyed. If the authorities would not permit the discipline over the officers of the army as they do over the men, a great change would be wrought in the character of the army.

While it is supposed that drunkenness is punished in the army, there are innumerable instances where it is well understood that officers are habitual drinkers and yet escape being tried on the ground of discipline if they can claim that they have performed their duty as officers.

It is unfortunate that a majority of the best citizens of the country are under the impression that there is almost universal addiction to intemperance in the army, and, therefore, they try to exert

SLOW DIGESTION

A Frequent Form of Stomach Trouble
Readily Cured by Stuart's
Dyspepsia Tablets.

This complaint constitutes one of the most common forms of dyspepsia. It is the bane of those who ignore natural laws, and forget that the healthy action of the stomach is dependent on the condition of both body and mind. Those whose pursuits oblige them to pass much of their time within doors; men of letters and of business, whose minds are seldom perfectly relaxed; administrators, speculators, financiers and the various professional men fall ready victims to it.

Slow digestion is followed at varying intervals, but usually within an hour, by a feeling of weight and oppression in the stomach. For several hours afterward the person experiences decided discomfort, and should even a light supper be taken, horrible nightmare and troubled dreams are certain to result.

There is also a deficiency of the gastric juices, and an insufficiency of the motor and muscular, or churning movements of the stomach walls, and the food remains entirely too long in the organ, instead of being passed down into the small intestine at the proper time.

Even a dinner not exceeding the ordinary limits is followed at varying intervals, but usually within an hour, by a feeling of weight and oppression in the stomach. For several hours afterward the person experiences decided discomfort, and should even a light supper be taken, horrible nightmare and troubled dreams are certain to result.

"I should be quite well, if it were not necessary to eat," is a common statement made by sufferers from this form of stomach complaint. Many of them actually dread the approach of meal time, knowing what disagreeable symptoms they are sure to experience when eating; and would doubtless discontinue the ingestion of food into their stomachs altogether if it were possible to live without eating.

There is really no necessity whatever for depriving one's self of the pleasures of the table, or to starve the rest of the system because the stomach is deficient in its duty, and does not digest the food as quickly or as thoroughly as it should.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets compel the stomach to perform its functions properly, and assist it very materially in the discharge of its duties, a single grain of the principal digestive ingredient of these tablets being sufficient to digest 5,000 grains of food. They not only digest the food, however, but also tone up and strengthen the gastric glands, and the motor functions, so that the food will not remain in the stomach longer than necessary. Every cause of slow digestion and all other forms of dyspepsia are readily curable by the use of these tablets, which make up the gastric deficiency and supply the disordered stomach with exactly the same digestive juices that are found in a healthy, vigorous stomach.

Purchase a package of these wonderful digestors from your druggist today for 25 cents and cure yourself of your dyspepsia. Send us your name and address, and we will forward you a sample package free. Address: P. A. Stuart Company, 159 Street Bldg., Marshall, Minn.

NEW JERSEY GOVERNOR FIGHTING CONSUMPTION

Governor Fort of New Jersey, who, under the auspices of the New Jersey State Tuberculosis commission, made an appeal to the people to become part of the movement to fight the "white plague," and



urged the establishment of a tuberculosis village under state jurisdiction, on three thousand acres owned by the state in the hills of Burlington county, near New Lisbon.

their influence against young men entering the service. This feeling is much exaggerated and is in the main incorrect; but at the same time there is altogether too much dissipation on the part of the officers of the army that goes unpunished.

The American soldier is the most intelligent and best in the world. Officers and men have won for our country immortal honors, and there is no reason why intemperance should prevail more extensively in the army than it does in civil life.

All that would be required would be a strict surveillance over the rank and file of the whole army and to arraign and try and punish all who violate regulations, and dishonor the service and their country by over-indulgence in intoxicants.

The National Guard could be greatly benefited by these annual encampments, and it would be well, if it were a possible thing, to extend the length of time from ten days to twenty-three, when the men would become more familiar with military affairs and would learn that discipline in camp was absolutely necessary for the life of a soldier.

They would then be better prepared if an emergency should arise making it necessary for them to defend the government, that guarantees to them life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Thus, intemperance is not lacking in patriotism, intelligence or physical strength, but the idea of independence in some minor means a following of their own inclinations and a total disregard of rules and regulations that require obedience to the commands of superior officers.

There are many problems that must be solved by far-seeing, intelligent legislators upon whom rests the responsibility of providing for the maintenance of our institutions.

NITRATE INCREASES LARGE WHEAT CROP

Chilean Beds Will Be Exhausted in From Twenty to Fifty Years.

Washington, Nov. 6.—It was not until Sir William Crookes, the great British scientist, sounded a note of alarm about a decade ago, regarding a shortage in the world's wheat supply, that serious attention was directed to "the nitrogen problem."

Nitrate as a fertilizer is the open sesame to the world's wheat supply. It has been estimated that upon nitrogen depended the maintenance of the wheat crop at its present proportions.

"The nitrogen of the world is increasing so rapidly," Sir William Crookes said, "that the supply of wheat will shortly not be sufficient to feed the world. I predict the approaching exhaustion of the world's stock of fixed nitrogen, the great factor in wheat, used in ever increasing quantities."

He added that the nitrate beds of Chile, which are the source of the world's supply, would possibly last fifty years, if used at the rate of a million tons a year, but he foresaw its entire exhaustion in less than twenty years.

There is but one solution—it is thought—the manufacture of nitrogen from air. What is realized that land yielding but 11.5 bushels per acre without nitrogen fertilizer will produce 34.4 bushels per acre with the addition of the problem is seen. Scientists fully realize they are battling with one of the vital problems of the world's existence, and have set out to conquer it in that spirit.

Limitless Supply. Ten years has seen such radical progress in chemistry that the element is being artificially produced now, and in a few years more the Chilean beds will become a small factor in the total supply. The problem, scientists claim, is solved. The raw product is the atmosphere, which contains exhaustless quantities of nitrogen. That this source is limitless may be seen from the fact that there is enough nitrogen over each square mile of the earth's surface to produce more nitrate than is to be found in all Chile. The secret of extracting nitrogen from the air, such a cost as to make it commercially valuable, has been learned.

Finally speaking, nitrogen is manufactured by treating the air to an "electrical Turkish bath," involving a heat of many thousand degrees. Enormous power is required, and unless it is cheap the proposition is impracticable.

Under present conditions water power alone is low enough in cost to make artificial nitrogen, a commercial proposition. Comparatively few countries have this power in sufficient measure to provide the output required and not so many years ago it was not known that the United States had it. Since then, however, the water power question has assumed a new phase, and what seemed a dream has become almost a commonplace today.

Germany and Sweden were the first countries to avail themselves of the new process. Scandinavia is rich in water power, and has proved an admirable field for experimentation. There are now under construction processes which will utilize 120,000 horse power. The plants have proven a commercial success, and have led to a movement to establish the nitrogen manufacture on a great scale in this country.

This is the point where the struggle of certain allied interests to obtain a monopoly of water powers in the west becomes a vital factor. The normal development of nitrogen plants has been impeded.

There can be no doubt that the partial absorption of power sites has more delayed the inevitable. To have the manufacture of artificial nitrogen fall into the hands of a trust would be a calamity. When Chilean nitrogen be-

Neckwear Novelties

Fancy Jabots, special, each, 15c
Emb. Linen Collars, special, two for, 25c
Fancy Silk Bows, all colors; special, each, 10c

The Paris

Second Week of Salt Lake's Great Sale of Ready-Made Garments

Millinery, Coats, Suits, Waists, Furs, Skirts, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Underwear, Silk Petticoats, Kimonos.

Specials in our Corset Dept.

Empire Corsets, extra long full bust, with good supports, regular value \$1.25; special, each, \$1.00

Empire Corsets, long and medium form, with supporters; special, each, 75c

Empire Corsets, short and medium form, with supporters; special, each, 65c

NEW LOW PRICES have been made to the already reduced prices, and every department in the big establishment will contribute to make this, the second week, a great record-breaker. Sample lines and odds and ends will be placed on sale at the lowest figures ever quoted on seasonable ready-made merchandise.

We want every woman to attend this great sale and be convinced of the great money-saving opportunities—Monday and all week.

Neckwear Novelties

Plain Linen Buster Brown Collars; special, each, 10c
Large Maline Bows; all colors; special, each, 16c
Lace Stock Collars, 50c value; special, each, 25c

NOVEMBER SALE OF Muslin Underwear

Ladies' deep embroidered Corset Covers, extra good quality, regular value .75c; special price, each, 50c

Ladies' Embroidery Trimmed Skirts; special, each, 98c

Ladies' Embroidery Trimmed Drawers; special, each, 49c

Ladies' Emb. Trimmed Drawers, regular value \$1.25 and \$1.35; special, each, 89c

Women's and Misses' Tailor-Made Suits

The second week of the great suit sale for women and misses. Our entire line of handsome all wool tailored suits at a discount of one-fourth less than regular prices. Ranging in prices as follows:

\$27.50 Women's Tailored Suits, at, \$20.65	\$40.00 Women's Tailored Suits, at, \$30.00	\$57.50 Women's Tailored Suits, at, \$43.15
\$30.00 Women's Tailored Suits, at, \$22.50	\$45.00 Women's Tailored Suits, at, \$33.75	\$62.50 Women's Tailored Suits, at, \$46.90
\$32.50 Women's Tailored Suits, at, \$24.40	\$47.50 Women's Tailored Suits, at, \$35.65	\$65.00 Women's Tailored Suits, at, \$48.75
\$35.00 Women's Tailored Suits, at, \$26.25	\$50.00 Women's Tailored Suits, at, \$37.50	\$75.00 Women's Tailored Suits, at, \$56.25
\$37.50 Women's Tailored Suits, at, \$28.15	\$55.00 Women's Tailored Suits, at, \$41.25	\$85.00 Women's Tailored Suits, at, \$63.75

\$4.95 NOVEMBER SALE OF SKIRTS—\$6 50, \$7 50 and \$8 values—made of beautiful all wool materials—plain and fancy weaves—latest new fall models—brown, gray, navy—at **\$4.95**

The Second Week of the great November Sale of Shirt Waists

A sample line of messaline and taffeta waists, values from \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$9.50—Monday at \$4.95. Many beautiful black ones among the assortment as well as a large assortment of plain colors.

A beautiful assortment of Ladies' Waists, in extra good quality of Taffeta, Silk, Mousselines, Bengallines, in black, white and colors, plain tucked and fancy trimmed yokes, all sizes; regular price \$4.50 waists; special, each, \$3.49

Ladies' Waists, a fine assortment of Nun's Veiling, Cashmeres and Sicilians, wide and fine tucked fronts, come in all the latest colors, also a good selection of the new tailored Waists, in Linen, Madras and Plaques, all the latest styles, values up to \$3.25; special, each, \$1.95

A line of Waists, Percales, Lawns, Batmans and Brillantes, in striped and plain materials, values up to \$1.50; special, each, 90c

November Sale of Belts

35c Elastic Belts, in black, brown, tan, green, navy and gray; special, each, 25c

65c to 85c Fine Elastic Belts, in plain and beaded elastic, in a variety of colors; special, each, 48c

\$1.00 to \$1.25 Fine Elastic Belts, in plain and T-tied, in a variety of colors; special, each, 85c

60c and 65c Fine Kid Belts, in white, black, brown, tan, green, navy and gray; special, each, 39c

40c to 50c Fancy Ribbons; special, per yard, 29c

60c to 75c Fancy Ribbons; special, per yard, 39c

Net Package Carriers, 25c values; special, each, 19c

Second Week of the Great November Sale of Coats

\$15.00 Women's and Misses' Coats, \$10.95

A sample line of women's and misses' coats will be placed on sale Monday morning at 8:30 sharp. These coats are the greatest values for the money we have ever offered. They come in the all-wool fancy mixtures, herringbone chevrons, wide wale and diagonals; a great assortment of sizes and colors.

represented \$10.95

Young Girls' Coats, \$4.95

The greatest assortment and variety of styles ever shown.

All colors, all materials, all sizes; regular \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$8.00 values; to be sold while they last at the above quoted price; all sizes from 8 years up to 18, at \$4.95

Sale of Children's Coats

Children's all-wool cloth coats—lined throughout, collars and cuffs velvet trimmed; ages from 2 to 5 years; special, each, \$1.95

Children's colored bearskin coats—Ages from 2 to 5 years; lined throughout; colors, brown, red, navy; regular \$3.75 coats; special sale price, each, \$2.49

Children's white bearskin coats—Sizes from 2 to 5 years; extra special, each, \$2.25

One lot of young girls' coats—Ages 8 up to 14 years; all-wool fancy mixtures; special sale price, each, \$3.95

Young girls' coats—In plain all-wool materials and fancy mixtures; collars and cuffs velvet trimmed; ages from 8 to 15 years; regular \$7.50 values; special sale price, each, \$4.95

Underwear Specials

Ladies' good quality cotton fleeced Vests and Pants; each, 25c

Ladies' mixed wool and cotton Vests and Pants; each, 60c

Ladies' extra good quality fleeced Cotton Union Suits, in ecru and gray; each, 50c

Boys' heavy fleeced Union Suits; each, 35c

85c Black mercerized Petticoats; sale special, at, 50c

Enormous Reductions on Women's, Misses' and Children's New Fall Millinery

A large assortment of Misses' and Children's Trimmed Hats, values up to \$3.00; November sale price, each, \$1.95

Misses' Trimmed Hats, that sold up to \$3.50; November sale price, each, \$2.45

Ladies' Trimmed Hats, \$2.95; a big assortment to choose from, at, \$2.95

Elegant Street Hat, \$2.45

Fully worth \$5.00, handsomely trimmed with feathers, velvet and ribbons; a large variety of colors and styles to choose from, at, \$2.45

Children's and Misses' Hats

One lot of Children's Hats, at, 95c

A large assortment of Children's and Misses' School Hats; extra special, each, \$1.45

A large and varied assortment of Misses' and Children's Felt School Hats, with plain and fancy streamers; becoming and pretty hats, and especially priced for this sale at, \$1.95

Ladies' Beautiful Trimmed Hats, dozens of different styles to choose from; all the newest fall colorings; specially priced for this great November sale at, \$3.95

A Charming Hat, \$4.95

Handsomely and beautifully trimmed with flowers, feathers, quills and wings—a hat aristocratic and one that assumes the appearance of a \$10.00 creation; while they last, at, \$4.95

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Street Hats; sale price, each, \$1.45

A large assortment of Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats; especially priced for this sale at, \$1.95

Beautiful Hats at \$5.95

Possessing all the charms of a \$12.00 to \$15.00 creation, many pretty styles to choose from, as well as a large showing of all the latest new fall colors, at, \$5.95

\$14.95 A SALE OF DRESSES—Made of beautiful all wool materials—a sample line that was secured by our eastern buyer at a great price concession and will be put on sale at the same saving to the trade—several styles for women and misses' at **\$14.95**

of certain allied interests to obtain a monopoly of water powers in the west becomes a vital factor. The normal development of nitrogen plants has been impeded.

There can be no doubt that the partial absorption of power sites has more delayed the inevitable. To have the manufacture of artificial nitrogen fall into the hands of a trust would be a calamity. When Chilean nitrogen be-

comes scarce, there will be a hue and cry from the American farmer. He will then see the significance of the fight for water power.

It redounds greatly to the credit of the chemist and technologist that the problem has been solved. The years to come will doubtless see better and more efficient methods than those now in use, but technically the problem has been conquered.

No one scientist is given the credit for this, for the principle of extracting nitrogen from the air was long ago established, and it remained only for modern science to reduce it to the purpose of commerce. This it has done.

The United States annually imports about \$55,000 short tons of nitrogen a year, of which about one-fifth is used for agricultural purposes. Fully 80 per cent of it is used in the manufacture

of explosives. It enters largely into the processes of enameling, glass making, pickling, and the manufacture of minor chemicals, but the farmer's interest in nitrogen is more vital than any other.

It is he who should see to it that the new industry in this country is properly developed, and the importation of nitrogen thus slowly but surely decreased. It constitutes one of the strongest reasons why the water sites

of the country should not be allowed to fall into the hands of monopoly. The prospects of future development are almost beyond computation.

A four-line furnished room ad, that enables you to save a dollar a week on your room rent is worth a dollar a line to you every month.